

Materials for the Study of the Armenian Genocide

Prepared by Robert G. Bedrosian

These materials are presented solely for non-commercial educational/research purposes.

The maps below appear as attachments to the present document.

From *Armenia a Historical Atlas* (Chicago, 2001) by Robert H. Hewsen:

Map 217 showing **Armenian Episcopal Sees in 1910:**

Armenian Episcopal Sees, view one
Armenian Episcopal Sees, view two
Legends for Map 217

Accompanying text, by Robert H. Hewsen.

Map 164 showing **Armenia on the Eve of the First World War, 1878-1914:**

Lake Van and West
Lake Van and East
Legend for Map 164

The following materials are available at Internet Archive for reading online and/or downloading in various formats.

[The Armenian Holocaust](#), by Richard G. Hovannisian (Cambridge, MA., 1978), in 53 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. Subtitled "A Bibliography Relating to the Deportations, Massacres, and Dispersion of the Armenian People, 1915-1923," this invaluable work lists the major primary sources in selected archives: 1. Armenia; 2. Armenian National Delegation; 3. Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem; 4. Republic of Armenia Delegation; 5. Austria-Hungary; 6-7. France; 8. Germany; 9-11. Great Britain; 12-15. United States of America. Part Two lists important secondary sources: published documents, accounts, and studies. The author, Richard Hovannisian, is a distinguished Emeritus professor of UCLA, who also has written foundational works on Armenian statehood in the 20th century, edited many valuable series of studies, and is a revered figure in the Armenian community.

[Documentation of the Armenian Genocide in Turkish Sources](#), by Vahakn N. Dadrian (New York, 1991), reprinted from *Genocide: A Critical Bibliographic Review*, Vol. 2 (Israel W. Charny, ed.), in 78 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. A thorough and brilliant study of the sources by an internationally renowned and creative investigator, known for his meticulous scholarship and innovative methodology. Contents: Foreword by Leo Kuper; Introduction by Israel W. Charny; Documentation of the Armenian Genocide in Turkish Sources. Introduction; Confessions of Former Civilian and Military Officials; Declarations of Two Turkish Presidents; The Dim Prospects of Filling the Bibliographical Gaps; Bibliography; Index. Despite a century of Turkey's attempts to destroy documents and to conceal evidence, Dadrian demonstrates that Turkish-language evidence for the genocide of the Armenians during the period 1915-1923 is available, unambiguous, and irrefutable.

[Bibliography of Published Works by Vahakn N. Dadrian](#), in 14 searchable pdf pages. During the course of his long and fruitful scholarly career, Dr. Dadrian has published numerous trailblazing studies, which are as remarkable for their factual information as for their methodology and depth. This listing (current to 2005), which is from the website of the Zoryan Institute, is a bibliography of his books, monographs, articles, and encyclopedia entries about genocide and genocide-related topics, written in English and other languages.

[History of the Armenian Question to 1885](#), by A. O. Sarkissian (Urbana, 1938), in 151 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. This important study is an amplified version of Arshag Ohan Sarkissian's Ph.D. dissertation (University of Chicago). Contents: 1. Introduction; 2. The Land, the People, and the Government; 3. The Balkans, the Powers, and the Armenians; 4. The War, the Peace, and the Armenians; 5. Secret Diplomacy, the Congress, and the Armenians; 6. The Road Back: Reforms, Guarantees, and Failures; 7. The Mind in the Making; and 8. Bibliography.

[The United States and the Armenian Question, 1894-1924](#), by Ralph Elliott Cook (Tufts, 1957), in 396 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. This is Cook's invaluable Ph.D. dissertation from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Contents: 1. Background of the Problem; 2. The Armenian Massacres, 1894-1896; 3. Interregnum; 4. The First World War; 5. The Paris Peace Conference; 6. The Mandate Question; 7. The Wilson Award; 8. The Lausanne Conference; 9. Epilogue; Bibliography.

[Transcaucasia and Ararat](#), *being notes of a vacation tour in the autumn of 1876*, by James Bryce (London, 1896), in 565 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. Bryce was a respected Oxford professor, historian, jurist, and politician. He served as British ambassador to the U.S., from 1907 to 1913. Contents: 1. The Volga and the Steppe of Southern Russia; 2. The Caucasus; 3. Transcaucasia; 4. Tiflis; 5. Through Armenia to Ararat; 6. Ararat; 7. The Ascent of Ararat; 8. Etchmiadzin and the Armenian People; 9. From Erivan to the Black Sea; 10. From Poti to Constantinople by the Black Sea; 11. Some Political Reflections; 12. Supplementary Chapter: Twenty Years of the Armenian Question.

Bryce, **in 1915**, was the first to speak in the House of Lords on the subject of the Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire. There is a detailed account of his life and works at Wikipedia ([James Bryce](#)): "...with the assistance of the historian Arnold J. Toynbee, he produced a documentary record of the massacres, published by the British government in 1916 as the *Blue Book*. In 1921, Bryce wrote that the Armenian genocide had also claimed half of the population of Assyrians in the Ottoman Empire and that similar cruelties were perpetrated upon them."

[Diary Concerning the Armenian Mission \[1914\]](#), by L. C. Westenenk. The author was a Dutch diplomat, appointed inspector-general for the six eastern vilayets of Turkey (Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Kharput, and Sivas). A Wikipedia entry [Armenian Reform Package](#) describes the situation in Turkey and Europe at the time. The capriciousness, dishonesty, and evil intentions of the Ottoman Turkish government are clearly visible in this precious document which was written in 1914, a year before the start of the Armenian genocide of 1915-1923. This material, in 82 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, appeared in the journal *Armenian Review* 39(1986), pp. 11-89, as a special feature entitled "The Westenenk File." Download includes an introductory study by the diary's translator and annotator, the historian William J. van der Dussen, "The Question of Armenian Reforms in 1913-1914," followed by Westenenk's "Diary Concerning the Armenian Mission." This is a valuable primary source for the period immediately preceding the Armenian Genocide.

[The Memoirs of Naim Bey: Turkish Official Documents Relating to the Deportation and the Massacres of Armenians](#) (Philadelphia, 1965; revised and expanded edition), in 164 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, with numerous rare photographs, and two maps. This valuable collection was made by Aram Andonian and published in Armenian in 1919. The first English translation (1920) contained an introduction by Viscount Gladstone. A Wikipedia entry ([The Memoirs of Naim Bey](#)) describes the history of the manuscript. Since its publication, the authenticity of the material has been repeatedly confirmed from other independent sources, including from other Ottoman Turkish documents. Contents: Preface, by Manasseh G. Sevag, editor of the

revised edition; "The Beginnings of Genocide, a brief account of the Armenian massacres in World War I," by Joseph Guttman; and *The Memoirs of Naim Bey*.

[The Battle of Sardarabad](#), by Jacques Kayaloff (Paris, 1973), in 210 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, with maps. This crucial battle (May 21-29, 1918), which saved eastern Armenians from the generalized fate of western Armenians, is described in a Wikipedia entry [Battle of Sardarabad](#) (see also the entry [Caucasus Campaign](#)). The author, who was directly involved, presents a comprehensive collection of source material previously inaccessible.

Contents: 1. On the eve of the battle; 2. Military data; 3. Witnesses' accounts; 4. Fragmentary data; 5. Tactics and logistics; 6. Diverse interpretations; 7. Ways and means; Epilogue; Bibliography; **Appendices:** A. Note on the formation of the Armenian units of December 20, 1917 o.s. (old style of dating) entitled *Ocherk razvitiia voprosa o razvertyvanii armianskikh vooruzhenykh sil v Petrograde v 1917 godu* [Survey of the developments in the matter concerning the formation of the Armenian armed forces in Petrograd in 1917]. B. The terms of the armistice on the Caucasian front concluded December 5 o.s. /18, 1917. C. The Journal of the Armenian Corps from December 1, 1917 o.s. to August 1, 1918 (An abbreviated copy made and certified by A. I. Koulébiakine). D. Report of Lieutenant-General F. Nazarbekoff about the participation of the Armenians in the war of 1914-1918 and dated February 14, 1919. E. Letter of General A. Koulébiakine to M. I. Papadjanov of April 28, 1919. F. The Bulletin of the Soviet Representative in Batumi, Comrade Zvereff, dated October 25, 1920. G. Pages 98-102 of the second notebook of A. K. Chnéour with his memoirs. H. Pages 88-93 of *Arménien* by K. Zorian. I. Pages 10-19 of the manuscript note by B. V. Eghiazaroff de Nork with his personal recollections. J. Letter of G. G. Yablokoff to the author of October 12, 1970. K. Table of Army Ranks. L. Table of geographical names modified since 1918.

[Mrs. Harriet H. Atkinson's Eyewitness Account of the Massacres at Harpoot](#), from the journal *Armenian Review* 29(1976), pp. 3-25, in 24 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages with many rare photographs. This is an account of the deportations and massacres of the Armenian population of Harpoot/Kharpert during the period 1914-1917. Mrs. Atkinson, a nurse, and her husband, Dr. Henry Herbert Atkinson, founded a hospital and operated clinics where they treated thousands of hapless victims, from 1902 until 1917. From the introduction: "Following Dr. Atkinson's passing, Mrs. Atkinson continued his work, administering to stricken Turks and their victims alike. In 1917, Mrs. Atkinson and her staff were ousted by the Turks, the hospital was closed down, but shortly reopened. In 1919 it was taken over by the American Near East Relief and continued until 1922 when Mustafa Kemal ordered all Americans expelled from Turkey. And so came to an end the Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, of Mezreh, Kharpert, western Armenia...which, during its days, is known to have treated 7,500 Armenian orphans, and ill of all persuasions."

[The Lions of Marash](#), by Stanley E. Kerr (Albany, 1973), in 352 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, with numerous rare photos. A Wikipedia entry ([Stanley Kerr](#)) describes the life and activities of this doctor and great humanitarian, who was an eye-witness to the annihilation of the Armenian population of Marash, Turkey, following World War I, and did what he could to save lives: "A clinical biochemist at Walter Reed Hospital, he left the United States in 1919 to serve as a volunteer for Near East Relief. He began his service in Aleppo during an Armenian refugee crisis when many of the survivors of the Armenian Genocide had escaped. He worked as a medical and sanitary officer. He also worked to recover Armenian children from the Kurdish and Turkoman families into which they had been forced." The book is subtitled "Personal experiences with American Near East Relief 1919-1922." This is a major source for the study of the Armenian Genocide and its aftermath.

Contents:

Foreword by Bayard Dodge; Preface; Introduction by Richard Hovannisian.

Part One. Exile and Repatriation; 1. Marash on 20 January 1920; 2. War on the Eastern Front; 3. Resistance at Zeitun and Fundijak; 4. Deportation from Marash; 5. Wartime Relief Work in Aleppo; 6. The Occupation of Cilicia; 7. Rehabilitation; 8. Unrest in Syria.

Part Two. The Marash Rebellion; 9. The French Occupation of Marash; 10. Preparations for Conflict; 11. Assignment to Marash; 12. Harassment of the French; 13. Disaster at Christmas; 14. The Marash Rebellion; 15. Events in the Mission Compound; 16. The Sheikh's Quarter; 17. Devastation and Massacre; 18. Places of Defense and Refuge; 19. Mediation and a Military Reversal; 20. Corneloup's Withdrawal; 21. Betrayal of a Trust; 22. Victory for the Nationalists; 23. A Precarious Peace; 24. The Retreat to Islahiye; 25. The French Evacuation.

Part Three. The Exodus; 26. Restoration of Order; 27. Medical Affairs; 28. The Conflicts at Urfa and Aintab; 29. Muslim-Christian Encounters; 30. The Hazards of Travel in Turkey; 31. The End of Zeitun; 32. The Accords of London and Ankara; 33. Life under the Nationalist Regime.

Appendix A: Memorandum of W. Nesbitt Chambers of Near East Relief Relating to the Marash Disturbances of January 21 to February 10, 1920; Appendix B: Extracts from the Diary of YMCA Secretary Crathern Concerning the Siege and War in Marash, January 20 to February 11, 1920; Appendix C: Portions of a Report of Auguste Bernau to the American Consul J. B. Jackson, Aleppo, 21 September 1916; Notes; Bibliography.

[Letter of Reverend Father Sahag Der Bedrosian on Conditions in Marash, Turkey, 1919](#), in 9 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages with supporting documents. Der Sahag (d. 1927) was born on March 26, 1877 into a family that had been priests in the Armenian Apostolic Church for 20 generations. He attended the American St. Paul's College in Tarsus from 1895 to 1899 and the American Theological Seminary in Marash from 1899 to 1902. After graduating, he taught for four years in Marash before becoming ordained as a priest in 1906. He was appointed the first Vicar of Saint Stepanos Church in Marash, as well as locum tenens for the Prelate from 1908 to 1914. In 1915, Der Sahag was arrested along with other community leaders and deported to DerZor. From DerZor, he was summoned to Aleppo, where he was arrested and jailed on 15 occasions before being subjected to a military tribunal on the accusation of subversive activities based on a letter he sent to the AGBU headquarters in Cairo asking for financial aid for the Armenian villagers around Marash. He was exiled to DerZor again but managed to escape and was sheltered by a cousin in Aleppo for the duration of World War I. Der Sahag returned to Marash in 1918 and organized the first Armenian National Union to take care of the 25,000 returning deportees.

In 1922, Der Sahag was able to emigrate to the United States, where he served as pastor of the Armenian church in Troy, N.Y. Among his papers was this draft of a letter written to the head of the Armenian Church, Kat'oghikos Sahag II of Cilicia (1902–1939)/Սահակ Բ. Խապայեան (Եղեգցի), which describes some of the horrors he had witnessed. His granddaughter, Karen Bedrosian Richardson, had the letter translated into English from the original Armenian, along with an obituary article which contains biographical information about the author. The download includes the English translation of the letter (made by Rev. Zenas Ilanjian in 2006), the original Armenian text, the obituary, and an introductory letter by Karen Bedrosian Richardson to the Zoryan Institute, where the material was sent. Der Sahag's grandson, Robert Bedrosian, scanned the documents and placed them on Internet Archive.

[The 22 Days of Marash: Papers on the Defense of the City against Turkish Forces Jan.-Feb., 1920](#). This material was serialized in three parts in the journal *Armenian Review* during the period 1977-1979. All the accounts were written by eyewitnesses.

Contents:

Part 1. 1. Editorial Preface; 2. Account of the Reverend Aram. T. Bagdikian; 3. Excerpts from the Account of the Reverend Father Materne Mure;

Part 2. 1. Extracts from the Work of Dr. Mabel Evelyn Elliott; 2. Extracts from the Account of Dr. Harutune Der Ghazarian;

Part 3. A Diary of the Events in Marash by Ghevont Chorbajian, translated from Armenian to English by Nishan Der Bedrosian.

[Two Unpublished Eyewitness Accounts of the Holocaust of Smyrna, September 1922](#), by Hovakim Uregian and Krikor Baghdjian, in 29 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, G. Armen, translator. The material was published in the journal *Armenian Review* 35(1982), pp. 362-389. A Wikipedia entry ([Great fire of Smyrna](#)), describes this deliberately-set conflagration which destroyed the Greek and Armenian sections of the city, and resulted in tens of thousands of deaths.

[The Sassoun Massacres](#), from *Armenian Review* 47(2001), in 165 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages. This issue of *Armenian Review*, under the guest editorship of Ronald Grigor Suny, is devoted to the horrific massacres of the Armenian population of Sassoun in Turkey during August and September of 1894. Contents: "The Sassoun Massacre: A Hundred Year Perspective," by Ronald Grigor Suny; "The 1894 Sassoun Massacre: A Juncture in the Escalation of the Turko-Armenian Conflict," by Vahakn N. Dadrian; "The Armenian Population of Sassoun and the Demographic Consequences of the 1894 Massacres," by Raymond H. Kevorkian; "The Formation of the Kurdish *Hamidiye* Regiments as Reflected in Italian Diplomatic Documents," by Maurizio Russo; "A Critical Examination of the Sassoun Commission of Inquiry Report," by Rebecca Morris; "The Armenian Massacres of 1894 -1897: A Bibliography," by George N. Shirinian.

From *The Armenian People from Ancient to Modern Times*, volume 2, *Foreign Dominion to Statehood: The Fifteenth Century to the Twentieth Century* (New York, 1997), Richard G. Hovannisian, editor, chapters seven and eight, pp. 203-273, with the chapters' bibliographies:

7. [The Armenian Question in the Ottoman Empire, 1876-1914](#), by Richard G. Hovannisian, pp. 203-238, in 46 searchable pdf pages.

8. [World War I and the Armenian Genocide](#), by Christopher J. Walker, pp. 239-273, in 48 searchable pdf pages.

[A Reign of Terror: CUP Rule in Diyarbekir Province, 1913-1923](#), by Uğur Ü. Üngör, in 140 searchable and bookmarked pdf pages, with maps. This is the priceless Master's thesis (University of Amsterdam, 2005) of Dr. Üngör, whose life and outstanding contributions are described in a Wikipedia entry ([Uğur Üngör](#)). CUP is an acronym for the "Committee of Union and Progress," also known as the "Young Turks." Contents: Preface; Introduction; Chapter 1. 'Turkey for the Turks', 1913-1914; 1.1 Crises in the Ottoman Empire; 1.2 'Nationalization' of the population; 1.3 Diyarbekir province before World War I; 1.4 Social relations between the groups; Chapter 2. Persecution of Christian communities, 1915; 2.1 Mobilization and war; 2.2 The 'reign of terror' begins; 2.3 'Burn, destroy, kill'; 2.4 Center and periphery; 2.5 Widening and narrowing scopes of persecution; Chapter 3. Deportations of Kurds and settlement of Muslims, 1916-1917; 3.1 Deportations of Kurds, 1916; 3.2 Settlement of Muslims, 1917; 3.3 The aftermath of the war, 1918; 3.4 The Kemalists take control, 1919-1923; Chapter 4. Conclusion; Bibliography; with four appendices.

[Երկեր 2 \(ըսացուցիչ հատոր\)](#). [[Works 6 \(supplementary volume\)](#)] (Erevan, 2012), P. H. Hovhannisyan, editor. This is a collection of speeches, letters to editors, and other writings of the great Armenist and Byzantinist, Nicholas Adontz (1871-1942). The material deals with Armenian-related issues of the 19th-20 centuries, and includes topics such as the Armenian Question, Turkey and its Armenians, political forces in Europe, and much more. The volume, in 540 pdf pages, was issued as a sixth, supplemental, volume in the Armenian series *Works of Nicholas Adontz in Five Volumes*. A Wikipedia entry ([Nicholas Adontz](#)) describes the life and works of this important scholar.

From *Armenian Review* 37(1984), *The Genocide of the Armenian People*, a special issue:

"This special issue is devoted to two aspects of the Genocide of the Armenian people during the First World War: historiography and documentation...The articles by Armen Hairapetian and Armen Hovannisian cover major aspects of the documentation found in U.S. archives. These were written for an Armenian studies course on archival research taught by Prof. Richard G. Hovannisian at the University of California, Los Angeles.

*The articles on the sources on the Genocide are followed by the texts of 30 documents referred to in the essays. The documents are introduced without editorial changes. Also, statements by Armenian sources enclosed in the original texts have been omitted, thereby limiting the first group of documents to accounts authored by US diplomatic personnel. Documents from the US Inquiry files reproduced here were authored by American and European missionaries who witnessed the tragic events that began in 1915. **The documents from the State Department were declassified in 1961; those from the US Inquiry were declassified in 1980.**"*

[The Armenian Massacres in Ottoman and Turkish Historiography](#), by James Reid, pp. 22-40, in 23 searchable pdf pages. The author, a distinguished scholar of Middle Eastern studies, traces the roots of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923 in Turkish nationalist thinking of the 1890s and the early 20th century. Contents: The Historical Roots of Genocide in the Middle East; The Development of Autocracy in the Ottoman Empire; Turkish Nationalism as an Ideology and its View of Non-Turks; The Committee of Union and Progress and the Practice of Turkish Nationalism; The Massacres and the Impulse to Ignore Them; The Sociological Approach and the Nationalistic Historiography; Conclusions.

["Race Problems" and the Armenian Genocide: The State Department File](#), by Armen Hairapetian, pp. 41-59, an introductory essay followed by *The State Department File*, pp. 60-145, in 109 searchable pdf pages. The accounts in the file were authored by US diplomatic personnel during 1915-1921, and **declassified in 1961**.

[The United States Inquiry and the Armenian Question, 1917-1919: The Archival Papers](#), by Armen K. Hovannisian, pp. 146-163, an introductory essay followed by *The US Inquiry*, pp. 164-202, in 61 searchable pdf pages. Documents from the *US Inquiry* files (**declassified in 1980**) were authored by American and European missionaries who witnessed the tragic events that began in 1915.

[The Armenian Communities in Syria under Ottoman Domination](#), by Avedis K. Sanjian (Cambridge, Mass., 1965), in 401 searchable and bookmarked pages. An excellent, detailed study by an acclaimed historian. Chapter 11, especially, deals with the Genocide. Contents: 1. The Armenians in Cilicia and Syria before the Ottomans; 2. The Armenian Millet under Ottoman Dominion; 3. The Historical Evolution and Economic Status of the Communities in Syria; 4. The Cultural Status of the Armenian Communities; 5. The Historical Evolution of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem; 6. The Jurisdictional Scope of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem; 7. Custodianship of the Holy Places; 8. Administration of the Patriarchate's Religious Endowments; 9. The Catholicosate of Cilicia; 10. The Bishopric of Aleppo; 11. The Armenian Question and Its Impact on the Syrian Communities; Selected Bibliography; Notes; Index.

The maps below appear as attachments to the present document.

From *Armenia a Historical Atlas* (Chicago, 2001) by Robert H. Hewsen:

Map 223 Musa Dagħ, Scene of the Famed Armenian Self-Defense

Map 224 showing **The Armenian Genocide**:

Asia Minor, west and map legend

Asia Minor, central

Asia Minor, east

Map information

Map 225 Proposed Partition of Turkey, according to various allied secret agreements, 1916-1918

Map 226 Proposed New Divisions of the Armenian Republic, 1919

Map 227 Armenian Claims at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1919

Accompanying text, by Robert H. Hewsen.

From *Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia*, vol 7 (Erevan, 1981) p. 424, by B. H. Harut'yunyan:

Մեծ եղեռնի սխեմատիկ քարտեզ/Schematic Map of the "Great Crime"

[Հայոց տեղանունները և դրանց թուրքական անվանափոխության մեթոդները \[Armenian Toponyms and the Changes of Armenian Toponyms in Turkey\]](#), by J. H. Yesayan (Erevan, 2014), in 142 searchable pdf pages. An invaluable bilingual Armenian-English study of the process of replacing Armenian names with Turkish ones. The study is followed by a useful alphabetical list, showing the old names and their replacements.

Wikipedia entries:

[Armenian Genocide](#)

[Assyrian Genocide](#)

[Greek Genocide](#)

[Geographical name changes in Turkey](#)

[Confiscation of Armenian properties in Turkey](#)

Internet Archive:

[Additional Material](#)